

CANAL BILL NEXT  
WEEK IN THE SENATE

Measure to Be Called Up  
After Vote on the Phil-  
ippine Bill.

## TO FORESTALL OBJECTIONS

Senator Morgan Prepares a Document  
Showing Actions of Earthquakes and  
Volcanoes in the Isthmus and Prob-  
able Effect on Waterway.

The Nicaragua canal bill may be taken up by the Senate this week, but there is no certainty of it. The bill is scheduled for consideration immediately after the Philippine bill is disposed of, and the Senate still hopes for a vote on the latter measure on Thursday. Probably, however, a vote will not be reached before June 2.

Senator Morgan has been assured that there will be no disposition by the opponents of the bill to prevent action on it. There will be a number of speeches both for and against it; the latter, as far as can be learned, are all to be in favor of the Panama route. No one has expressed an intention of speaking against the canal project itself.

Senator Turner of Washington will deliver one of the principal speeches in favor of the Nicaragua route. He has been preparing his speech for a week or more, and is understood to have gone into every phase of the question.

Senator Morgan has delivered one speech this session in favor of his bill, but it is thought that he may talk again on the subject. Senator Hanna is expected to talk in favor of the Panama route.

## Senator Morgan's Data.

Senator Morgan has gathered all that has been written in the different canal reports on the subject of earthquakes and volcanoes and compiled it into a Senate document.

The catastrophe at Martinique has drawn attention to the relative nearness of the Isthmus to the volcanic belt of the Lesser Antilles, and also to the volcanoes on the mainland of America. It has been suggested that earthquakes might be a serious menace to a canal, and Senator Morgan wished to refute this idea if possible. He believes that his report does this conclusively.

The evidence of the documents is that earthquakes are few on the Isthmus, and not of great severity. A large number have occurred along the Panama route than along the Nicaraguan route.

## Report on Earthquakes.

The report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission of May 3, 1930, says on the subject:

"From the most reliable data obtainable the Commission believes that the canal region is practically exempt from any seismic influences of sufficient force to cause destruction or danger to any part of the canal route or suspension of its traffic. Dr. C. W. Hayes has treated this question fully in his report. He says that—

"Earthquakes due to the dislocations of strata (faults) are perhaps no more liable to occur in the vicinity of the Nicaragua Canal route than elsewhere, and hence they do not constitute a danger which is peculiar to this region more than to almost any other in which a ship canal might be constructed."

"He then proceeds to discuss those due to volcanic activity at some length, and concludes that those activities are on the wane and so remote from the route as not to constitute a menace. In quoting from Major Patton, he adds: "Briefly, then, the risk of serious injury by earthquakes to the constructions proposed for the Pacific section of the canal is so small that it ought to be neglected." \* \* \* also that the risks to the Atlantic section are still smaller than those to the Pacific section."

## The Recent Commission.

The recent commission says on the subject that while no portion of the region of the great chain of mountains stretching from Chile to the northwest coast of America is entirely exempt from earthquakes there have been very few serious disturbances in the Isthmus. No important earthquakes have occurred upon either of the canal routes since 1856.

## Fourteen Earthquakes.

"The record for points upon the line of the Nicaragua Canal shows fourteen earthquakes. Two of these were felt at Greytown, which has been supported by some writers to be exempt. The only one which is reported to have caused serious injury was that of 1844. Rivas was almost destroyed, and great damage was done at Greytown. Rivas is four miles from the canal line, and is the only town of consequence in that part of Nicaragua. It has had a continuous existence since a period antedating the conquest, when it was known as Nizara. It was subsequently known as Nicaragua."

"For Panama the records show twenty-eight earthquakes. The only one that could be called destructive was that of 1621, which destroyed nearly all the houses in Panama. The next worst severe was that of September 7, 1822. During this earthquake a part of the front of the cathedral in Panama was thrown down and the headquarters building of the canal company was cracked; the railroad had its track and roadbed in places thrown out of line, and the masonry of three or four bridges and culverts was damaged; at Las Cruces the church was thrown down; at Colon some lives were lost and churches were damaged; and the Jamaica telegraph cable was broken."

## List Not Complete Enough.

"It is evident that this list is not complete enough to justify a comparison between the Nicaragua and Panama routes as to either the number of earthquakes or their severity. They are on precisely the same footing historically as they are geographically. In neither case is there recorded any great disasters such as have occurred in neighboring countries. With the exception of the injury to Panama in 1621 and to

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER  
MAY ACT AS DELEGATE

Bill Pending to Give Porto Rico Ter-  
ritorial Representation in  
Congress.

Before the adjournment of the present session of Congress, Mr. Federico Degetau, the resident commissioner from Porto Rico, will be vested with all the rights and privileges of a Delegate, just the same as the Delegates from the other Territories of the United States.

There is now pending in the House a bill reported by Representative Powers of Maine, from the Committee on Insular Affairs providing for the election by the qualified voters of Porto Rico of a Delegate to the House of Representatives, the election to take place the first Tuesday after the first Monday next November and each succeeding two years thereafter. The Delegate is to have all the rights, privileges, and emoluments of the Delegates of the Territories of the United States.

The bill was amended in the Insular Affairs Committee so as to apply to Resident Commissioner Degetau, who was elected as a commissioner by the voters of Porto Rico.

Until the above bill is passed and signed by the President, Commissioner Degetau will not enjoy the privileges of the floor of the House.

CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN  
BY THE MIDDLE OF JULY

Vote on Philippine Bill  
Expected First Week  
in June.

## OTHER MEASURES TO BE ACTED ON

Senate Will Pass Cuban Reciprocity  
and Isthmian Canal Bills—Urged  
by the President—Army Appropriation  
Tangle to Be Straightened Out.

Owing to unforeseen and unavoidable delays, the final vote on the passage of the Philippine civil government bill will not be taken before probably the 25th of June.

Then will come the Cuban reciprocity bill, the Isthmian canal bill, and the general opinion seems to be that, barring accidents, Congress will be ready for adjournment about the 15th of July.

The minority have definitely abandoned whatever purpose they may have had of carrying on a filibuster against the Philippine bill, but there are so many legitimate speeches to be unrolled and such a limited time in which to do it that the date for taking a vote has necessarily been postponed.

## Three Days Lost.

There was no session of the Senate Saturday, owing to the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue, and this Friday being Decoration Day, the Senate will not be in session and will adjourn from Thursday until Monday. This will carry the debate over to the week beginning the 23d of June, when it is more than likely that three or four days will be required to wind it up.

Debate on the Philippine civil government bill will continue throughout this week in the Senate. Among the speeches that are yet to be delivered are those of Messrs. Clay, Patterson, Bailey, and Spooner.

Mr. Bacon, who has already spoken on parts of two days and was forced to suspend because of the strain on his throat, has yet to conclude his speech. Mr. Burrows had intended to submit some lengthy remarks, but because of the recent death of his brother may abandon the idea. Besides all these, Mr. Teller may be relied upon to enter the discussion once again.

## Other Subjects Barred.

In order to get a vote early in June, the speechmaking this week must all be done in four or five days, the understanding having already been reached that the Senate will adjourn on Thursday over Decoration Day and the following Monday. For this reason an effort will be made to have no other subject brought up that might encumber debate.

The tangle over the army appropriation bill has, however, yet to be straightened out, and will cause some lively debate in the Senate.

The Republican leaders in the Senate have decided not to vacate the order for the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill, which is to come up for immediate consideration after the passage of the Philippine bill.

The action assigned for this course is that the President has expressed an earnest desire for the passage of the canal bill at this session.

It is also said that the Cuban reciprocity bill will be pressed, but that it will not displace the canal bill, as proposed the first part of last week.

## Conference Report Today.

The river and harbor appropriation bill, which has been in conference for over a month, will probably be reported to the House and Senate today.

The conferees have agreed on many of the items in dispute, but they are still far apart on several of the important Senate amendments, which means that the conferees will in their report to their respective houses ask for another conference.

It can be stated on authority that the bill is in no danger of defeat and that a final agreement will be reached early in June.

District legislation is not expected to make much progress in the Senate this week. The appropriation bill may be reported, though this is not at all certain, as two or three hearings on the personal tax feature of the bill have been promised.

RAILWAY MAY EXTEND  
ELEVENTH STREET LINE

Representative Mercer Submits Favor-  
able Report From the District  
Committee.

Representative Mercer has submitted a favorable report from the District committee on the bill authorizing the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company to extend its Eleventh Street line. The report says:

"There is urgent need for additional street car facilities between Seventh and Fourteenth Streets in the territory north of Florida Avenue. And Eleventh Street extended was opened with the general understanding that it was to be a street railroad route. It traverses the territory bordering the thickly settled suburbs of Columbia Heights and Holmead Manor, and the trend of improvement indicates that the line will probably be built up with dwellings within the course of a few years, when the need for railway facilities will be as great there as they now are south of Florida Avenue."

"It is believed that this territory should be served by a northern extension of the Eleventh Street line of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad, and it would seem that the time has arrived when the company should be authorized and required to make the extension."

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MR. FOWLER ADVOCATES  
WASHINGTON BEAUTIFUL

Favors Improvement of the  
National Capital.

Says All Congressmen Are Anxious to  
See City Made More Attractive.  
Glad to Assist.

Representative Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, one of the most efficient and hard-working members of Congress, expressed himself yesterday most enthusiastically regarding the Nation's Capital:

"I am glad to see that you are just getting ready to do business," said Mr. Fowler, "and that provision is made for the municipal building. It has been really difficult for public men, as well as visitors to the Nation's Capital, to find the executive offices for many years past, as they have been so frequently moved and have occupied such obscure positions."

"I believe in making public buildings models of permanence and beauty. I have no doubt the greatest attention will be paid to perfecting plans so that the new City Hall will be one of the finest in the country. My constituents are particularly proud of Washington. In fact so many of them are coming here that they make great inroads upon my time."

"This is the most beautiful city in the world. Where can such trees be found or such streets. I am glad to have had some little part in helping to develop modern Washington."

"I am in favor of having the citizen pay a fair amount of taxes, but I am also anxious to see the Government exercise a fostering care over its Capital, so free from commercial and industrial interests. Men want to feel when they come here that they will be absolutely free from the hum and din of business or any of its attendant excitements."

"You can put me down as being in favor of good, pure water at the earliest possible moment, fine drives in and around the city, without number; the improvement of the great National and Potomac parks; the construction of a memorial bridge, in such a style as will make it the admiration of the whole nation."

"While a good many members of Congress express themselves as being opposed to certain measures connected with the growth of Washington, I think you may put it down as true that in their hearts every man is anxious to see Washington made more attractive in every way."

NO BILLION DOLLAR  
SESSION THIS TIME

Appropriations Will Exceed  
\$775,000,000.

Officials of Treasury Department Do  
Not Fear the Increase Over  
Last Year.

It is estimated that at the outset the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, made by the present Congress will not exceed \$775,000,000.

The total appropriations for the current fiscal year made by the last Congress are \$739,238,574. This would mean an increase by this Congress at this session of less than \$40,000,000.

Officials of the Treasury Department do not fear the effect of these increased appropriations. The Treasury has today about \$124,000,000 on deposit in national banks, and has on hand in cash \$182,000,000, or \$12,900,000 in excess of the theoretical working balance of \$20,000,000. That means that over and above that working balance there is on hand a surplus of \$137,000,000.

If the reduction of revenue will amount to so much as to bring the Government out with an even balance sheet at the end of this fiscal year there would be left \$137,000,000 to meet the increased expenditures of about \$20,000,000, leaving an excess margin of \$20,000,000.

The estimated surplus for June 30, 1932, is \$12,900,000. The estimated reduction of revenue because of the abolition of the war taxes is \$72,000,000, so that the reduction will nearly, but not entirely, offset the surplus.

The present status of the great appropriation bills is as follows:

Made law—Penitentiary, urgent deficiency; legislative, executive and judicial; postoffice, diplomatic and consular.

Awaiting approval—Indian.

In conference—Rivers and harbors, army, fortification, agriculture.

Awaiting conference—Sundry et cetera.

Passed House—Military Academy, District of Columbia, naval.

## EXTRADITION WITH SERVIA.

Treaty Proclaimed by President Roosevelt Goes Into Effect on June 11.

The President has proclaimed an extradition treaty with Servia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Belgrade on May 12.

This treaty, which was negotiated by Minister Charles S. Francis last October, and was approved by the United States Senate on January 27 of this year, provides that extradition shall be granted by each country on the request of the other of persons charged with the following crimes: Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning, attempt to commit murder, manslaughter when voluntary, arson, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, etc., under false pretenses, fraud or breach of trust, perjury, wilful destruction of railways, crimes committed at sea, or any offenses punishable in the United States or Servia as felony. Political offenses are barred. The treaty goes into effect on June 11, 1932.

PNEUMATIC TUBES  
FOR WASHINGTON

Commissioner Recommends Installation  
of System Between Postoffice  
and Capitol.

The commission appointed to investigate the question of pneumatic tube mail service has again recommended to the Postmaster General that the service be extended in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, and St. Louis, and, in case the appropriation is adequate, the establishment of the service in this city between the postoffice and the Capitol.

DISTRICT CODE BILL  
ON HOUSE CALENDAR

## YACHT RACE ABANDONED.

No Entries for the Proposed Dover-  
Hedgeford Contest.

LONDON, May 25.—The race for British yachts from Dover to the Island of Hedgeford, which had been fixed for June 20, has been abandoned, there being no entries.

The cup which was to have been raced for was presented by the North German Regatta Association and is valued at £50.

CONTESTED ELECTION  
CASES IN HOUSE

All But Three Have Been  
Disposed Of.

Horton-Butler Contest Reported, But  
Other Two May Go Over Until  
Second Session.

Of the eight contested election cases filed with the Clerk of the House before the opening of the session last December, all have been disposed of except three, viz: A. D. Dandridge vs. J. William Stokes, of the Seventh South Carolina District; C. E. Wilson vs. F. R. Lassiter, of the Fourth Virginia district; and William L. Horton vs. James J. Butler, of the Twelfth Missouri district.

The latter case was reported from Election Committee No. 1 some weeks ago, and is now on the calendar. The report of the majority of the committee is to the effect that neither Horton nor Butler was elected owing to frauds, and the election therefore was null and void. The minority report is in favor of the sitting member.

The South Carolina and the Virginia cases have not been reported by Election Committee No. 2, as the subcommittee having charge of the cases have not yet reported to the full committee. It is not improbable that these two cases will go over until next session.

The election cases disposed of with the exception of that of Mass vs. Rhea, of the Third Kentucky district, were in favor of the contestants. Rhea was unelected.

## QUAY SELLS OUT.

Syndicate Buys Interests in New Castle  
Traction Lines.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., May 25.—James Farman, of New York; M. A. Vermer, of Pittsburgh; and Myron T. Herlick, and B. E. Miles, of Cleveland, yesterday bought the interests of Don Cameron, Senator M. S. Quay, and his son, R. E. Quay, in the Newcastle traction lines.

The syndicate, which is headed by Mr. Farman, will be a part of the Pennsylvania and Mahoning Valley Railway between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. It now extends from Leavittsburg, Ohio, to this city, forty miles, the deal consummated yesterday includes the railway, the electric light works, and the Lawrence Gas Company.

## DIED.

DODMAN—In Saturday, May 21, 1932, at 10:40 A. M., SERGEANT P. J. DODMAN, beloved husband of Dorothy B. Dodman, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Funeral at 2 P. M. at St. Vincent's church, 200 N. Street, northeast. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PERRY—At Redfield, Md., on Sunday, May 25, 1932, in the third year of his age, ROBERT A. PERRY, beloved son of Alfred C. and Ella M. Perry.

Funeral on Saturday, May 27, 1932, at 11 A. M., at St. John's church, 1000 N. Street, northeast. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

ABEL—On Sunday, May 25, 1932, at 6:18 A. M., at 612 K Street, northwest, after a short illness, Dr. Jacob W. Abel, beloved husband of Fannie Abel, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, May 27, 1932, at 10 A. M., at St. John's church, 1000 N. Street, northeast. Relatives and friends respectfully invited. New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers please publish.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL BIDS for the furnishing of coal to the Washington City Ordnance Arsenal for the year ending June 30, 1933, will be received up to JUNE 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK. Specifications will be furnished on application (or writing) addressed to:

E. H. PERCE, Chairman,  
Board of Ordnance,  
Post Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

CHICKEN WIRE, best quality, 40 cents per foot. Also galvanized roofing, 45 cents. S. BESSINGER & CO., 1114 and 1116, etc.

NATIONAL TROPHY FOR  
RIFLE COMPETITION

## REFUSE TO PARDON TAYLORS

Ohio Board Rejects Application of Re-  
prieved Kidnapers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25.—The State board of pardons has unanimously rejected the applications for pardon filed by Mrs. Frances L. Taylor and her daughter, Miss Frances L. Taylor, each sentenced to one year's imprisonment for complicity in the kidnaping of little Margaret Taylor, the grandchild of Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Taylor and her daughter are under a sixty-day reprieve, which will expire on June 1. There are many who believe that Governor Nash will extend clemency in this instance.

Bill Favorably Reported to  
House Excites Gen-  
eral Interest.

Measure Likely to Pass

Provision for Trophy and Prizes for  
Best Rifle Shots in Army, Navy,  
Marine Corps, and Militia Organi-  
zations at Annual Cost of \$10,000.

No bill has been reported this session from the House Committee on Military Affairs that has excited keener interest among the officers of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and members of the National Militia than the one appropriating \$10,000 for a national trophy and prizes for rifle competition.

Representative Mondell of Wyoming, who takes a lively interest in all military matters, feels quite confident that the bill will be acted on by the House before adjournment. There is no question in his mind but that it will pass by a good majority. He reported the bill to the House. Speaking of the measure last evening, he said:

## Stimulate Rifle Practice.

"In my judgment the provision for a national trophy, medals, and other prizes for marksmanship to be competed for by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and members of the National Militia will result in greatly stimulating and encouraging rifle practice among the men of our regular military establishment and also among the men of the militia."

"There can be no doubt but what the effectiveness of troops in modern warfare depends very largely upon their marksmanship. In the war now in progress in South Africa the success of the Boers in repulsing attacks by vastly superior numbers, and in inflicting great punishment on much better drilled and organized troops has been due very largely to their knowledge and expert use of the rifle."

"The invention of the modern small caliber rifle, with its great range and carrying power, has vastly accentuated the importance of good marksmanship, and the army which contains the largest number of good marksmen will in future wars, other things being equal, have a vast advantage over its adversaries."

## Regulate Rifle Practice.

"It is true that the men of our regular military establishment have a considerable amount of target practice, and undoubtedly are as proficient in marksmanship, man for man, as the men of any other army. But our citizen soldiery, upon whom we must depend in time of war for the bulk of our troops, are not generally proficient in the use of the rifle, and it is believed that this measure, which provides a national trophy and other prizes to be competed for by the members of our regular military establishment and our militia organizations, will revive interest in and greatly stimulate rifle practice among the National Guard, and by reason of the rivalry between the organizations raise the standard of marksmanship in regular military establishments as well."

## Prizes in Several Countries.

"This legislation is in the line of practice and proposed legislation of several countries, notably Switzerland and Great Britain, in which, as in the United States, the military education by conscription of the whole male population is not possible."

"It has developed by recent experience that the ability to hit a mark is a very large part of the value of the instructed soldier. When conscription is not possible, the encouragement of rifle firing as a military sport affords the government of a free country the opportunity to give to the male citizen fit for military service at least a part of the training which is necessary in war. How important this part is can be shown by numerous instances cited from history in the last century where good shots without discipline have been able to withstand the finest troops. It is also a part of the soldier's instruction which requires much time, labor, and expenditure, as shown by the following examples:

## Sufficient to Qualify.

"To qualify a regiment of volunteers as marksmen, each man to fire 150 shots, with a range having ten targets, it will require, at the rate of ordinary shooting, two months or more. In the haste incident to the time of war, when

(Continued on Third Page.)

Suits ordered before Tuesday Evening ready for Decoration Day.	Special offerings in High Grade Serge Suits to measure.
Special Clearance Sale of \$15 to \$18 Suits at	These Are the Most Reliable Serges in the Market.
<b>\$12.50</b>	<b>\$15.00</b>
At this special price we offer you fine woolen materials in the newest and most-wanted patterns, including wool crashes in light and dark ef- fects.	Made by the U. S. Renting Co., and handled by all first- class tailors; sold about town as high as \$25. We guarantee the color and wear. Special price, \$12 suit.
All garments are made right here in our own building. We invite you to inspect our workrooms. Suits tried on in the baste.	
<b>SCHWARTZ &amp; PELZMAN,</b> MERCHANT TAILORS, 505-507 SEVENTH STREET.	